SCHOOL PASTIME FOR Young CHILDREN:

The Second Part.

OR,

A short GRAMMATICAL CATECHISM,

For the Grounding of *Children* in the true pronouncing their *Letters*, and in the true *Reading* and *Writing* of the *English Tongue*,

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BRITISH MUSEUM

A short *Grammatical Catechism* For YOUNG CHILDREN.

CHAP. I.

Of Letter.

Q. WHat is Grammar?

A. Grammar is an Art, which teacheth how to speak, and write truly.

Q. How many parts of Grammar are there?

A. Four. Letters, Syllables, Words, and Sentences.

Q. What is a Letter?

A. A Letter is a Character, or Index, of a simple sound.

Q. How many Letters are there in the English Tongue?

A. Twenty four.

Q. How are theſe Letters to be known, or diſtinguiſhed from one another?

A. Partly by their Shapes, and partly by their Sounds.

Q. How are the Letters to be diſtinguiſhed by their ſhapes?

A. The twenty four letters are commonly diſtinguiſhed from one another by three different ſhapes or characters, the Roman, Italick, and black Engliſh.

Q. How are the Letters writtten in theſe ſeveral characters.

A. In each of theſe characters there is the great and the ſmall Letter: In the Roman Character the great Letter is thus formed.

A B C D E F G H I K L M N O P Q
R S T U V W X Y Z.

The ſmall Roman Character is this which ſolloweth.

a b c d e f g h i k l m n o p q r ſ s t u
v w x y z.

The great and ſmall Italick Letters are made thus.

A B C D E F G H I K L M N O P Q R
S T U V W X Y Z.

a b c d e f g h i k l m n o p q r ſ s t u
w x y z.

The

The great and ſmall black Engliſh thus.

A B C D E F G H I K L M N O P Q R S T U W X Y Z.

a b c d e f g h i k l m n o p q r ſ s t u w x y z.

Q. May the great and ſmall Letters be always uſed indifferently at pleaſure?

A. No: The great Letters are not properly to be uſed, but in ſome particular Caſes only, as in the beginning of proper Names, emphatical Words, Sentences, and Verſes, and the Letter I, when it ſtands alone, is always to be made according to the great Character.

Q. How are theſe Letters to be diſtinguiſhed in reference to Syllables and Words?

A. The twenty four Letters are diſtinguiſhed into Vowels and Conſonants.

Q. What is a Vowel?

A. A Vowel is a Letter which maketh a full and perfect ſound of it ſelf.

Q. How many Vowels are there?

A. Five, *a, e, i, o, u*, beſides the Greek Vowel *y*.

Q. What is a Conſonant?

A. A Conſonant is a Letter which maketh a ſound by the help of a Vowel.

Q. How many Conſonants are there?

A. Eighteen, beſides the Letters J V and Y, the which ſometimes are Conſonant alſo.

Q. When do these Letters J V and Y become Consonants?

A. When they are set before themselves, or any other Vowel in the same Syllable, as in these words, Jealous, voice, yea, &c. and must then be according to the great Characters.

Q. How are the eighteen Consonants distinguished among themselves?

A. Some are called Mutes, as these eight, *b, c, d, g, k, p, q,* and *t*; some Semivowels, as these four *f, s, x,* and *z*; of which, the two last are also called double Consonants; some Liquids, as these four, *l, m, n, r*; the other two, namely *h* and *w*, are neither Mutes nor Semivowels, but irregular Letters.

Q. How are the Mutes and Semivowels distinguished?

A. The Mutes or dumb Letters have a Vowel after them to help their sound, as *b, c, d, g,* have *e* after them, thus, bee, cee, dee, gee, pee, tee, but *k* hath *a* after it, and is called ka, *q* hath *u* after it, and is written thus, qu. The Semivowels and Liquids have *e* before them, thus *f, l, m, n, r, s, x,* and *z*, are called ef, el, em, en, er, es, ex or ecs, and ezzard.

Q. Why are these four *l, m, n,* and *r*, called Liquids?

A. In the *Latin* they are called *Liquides*, in *English* Liquids, because of their clear and manifest sound, being of all the Consonants

the neareſt to the perfection of a Vowel, and may be therefore called three quarter Vowels rather than Semivowels, as by their ſound in the end of words ſhall be made more plainly to appear.

Q. How are the two irregular Conſonants called?

A. The two irregular Conſonants are called *ch* and double *v*.

Q. Do theſe Conſonants always retain one and the ſame ſound.

A. No: The Letters *c*, *g*, *j*, *ſ*, *t*, and *v*, have ſometimes one ſound, and ſometimes another.

Q. How is the Letter *c* to be ſounded?

A. The Letter *c* hath two ſounds, ſometimes it is ſounded ſtrong like *k*, as in Cat, Cut; ſometimes weak like *ſ*, as in cenſure, exceed.

Q. When is the Letter *c* to be ſounded like *k*?

A. When it is ſet before *a*, *o*, and *u*; in other caſes like *ſ*.

Q. How is the Letter *g* to be ſounded?

A. The Letter *g* hath ſometimes its own proper ſound, ſometimes the ſound of *j* conſonant.

Q. When hath *g* its own proper ſound?

A. When it cometh before *a*, *o*, and *u*, it hath its own proper ſound, which is hard, as in gad, god, good, gul.

Q. When hath *g* the ſound of *j* conſonant?

A. When it is ſet before *e* or *i* it hath ſometimes, but not always, the ſound of *j* conſonant, and it is hard to give a perfect direction for its ſound before thoſe Vowels; *ge* before *a* or *w*, hath its own proper ſound always, as in get, gew-gaw, and alſo before *ſ* when it makes a diſtinct Syllable, as in gueſs, and gheſt or gueſt; but if another Letter follows *ſ* it hath ſometimes the ſound of *j* conſonant, as in ranageſt; when *ge* comes before *d*, *l*, or *r*, it hath both ſounds, as in hanged, eſtranged, gelly, geld, ſinger, danger.

Gi before *d*, *g*, *r*, and *v* conſonant, in the word give, and ſuch other words as are derived from it, hath always its own proper ſound, as alſo in Gibſon, Gifford, Gilford, Gill of a Fish, Gilman, and ſeveral other proper Names, in gimbler, begin, Guiny, gild, gilt or laid with gold, in other words, excepting ſome that end in ging, *gi* hath the ſound of *j* conſonant, as in Giant, ginger, Gipſie, imagine, begin, biggin, giddie, gift, gig, gigles, gird, girl, girth.

Q. How is the Letter *j* to be ſounded?

A. This Letter hath two ſounds, one as it is a Vowel, and another when it is a Conſonant.

Q. How is it ſounded when it is a Vowel?

A. When it is a Vowel, and pronounced ſhort, it hath a ſoft ſound, as in theſe words, bin, will, win, pin; but when it is pronounced long

it hath a fuller ſound, as in theſe words, bite, vile, wine, pine.

Q. How is this Letter *j* to be ſounded when it is a Conſonant?

A. When it is a Conſonant it hath the ſame ſound which the Letter *g* hath before the Vowels *e* or *i*, as in James, Jehovah Jireh, John, Jude.

Q. How is this Letter *ſ* to be ſounded?

A. The Letter *ſ* in the end of a word, and between two Vowels or Diphthongs, hath for the moſt part the ſound of *z*, as in eaſie, boſom, was, is, and ſuch like; in other words it hath its own proper ſound, which is ſo as in ſeaſon, ſeal, ſerpent.

Q. How is the Letter *t* to be ſounded?

A. The Letter *t* before *i*, if another Vowel followeth, hath the ſound of *ſi*, as in Egyptian, Patience, Nation; but when it followeth *ſ* or *x* it hath its own proper ſound, as in queſtion, beſtial, mixtion.

Q. How is the Letter *u* to be ſounded?

A. This Letter hath two ſounds, one as it is a Vowel, and another as a Conſonant.

Q. How is it to be ſounded when it is uſed as a Vowel?

A. When it is a Vowel, if it be pronounced ſhort, it hath a ſoft obſcure ſound, as in but, cut, burſt; but if it be pronounced long, it hath a fuller ſound, as in lute, mute, muſe.

Q. How is it to be ſounded when a Conſonant?

A. When it is a Conſonant, it is ſounded ſomewhat like *f*, as in voice vulgar.

CHAP. II.

Of Syllables.

Q. WHat is a Syllable?

A. A Syllable is a literal or articulate voice of one individual ſound.

Q. How many kinds of Syllables are there?

A. Two, proper and improper.

Q. What is a proper Syllable?

A. A proper Syllable is the comprehenſion either of one or more Conſonants with a Vowel, pronounced with one breath, as are ba, bla, flat, *&c.* or of two Vowels, otherwiſe called Diphthongs.

Q. What is an improper Syllable?

A. Every ſingle Vowel, becauſe it makes a perfect and diſtinct ſound may be called a Syllable, but improperly, for Syllable doth ſignifie comprehenſion or conjunction, but where there is but one Letter there is no comprehenſion.

Q. How many kinds of Diphthongs are there?

A. Two,

A. Two, proper and improper.

Q. How many proper Diphthongs are there?

A. Theſe eight, *ai*, *ei*, *oi*, *au*, *eu*, *ou*, *ee* and *oo*.

Q. How many improper Diphthongs are there?

A. Theſe three, *ea*, *oa*, and *ie*.

Q. Are not *ay*, *ey*, and *oy*, called Diphthongs, as well as *ai*, *ei*, and *oi*?

A. Yes, but not divers Diphthongs from them, they differ only in this, that *ai*, *ei*, and *oi*, are commonly uſed in the beginning or middle of words, and *ay*, *ey*, *oy*, in the end.

Q. Are not *aw*, *ew*, and *ow*, called Diphthongs, as well as *au*, *eu*, and *ou*?

A. Yes, but theſe alſo have the ſame ſound with *au*, *eu*, and *ou*, ſave only that *ow* is ſounded flat and ſoft, *ou* ſharp and ſhrill, and *au*, *eu*, *ou*, are uſed in the beginning or middle of a word, and *aw*, *ew*, *ow*, are for the moſt part uſed in the end.

Q. How are the two Vowels which make a Diphthong to be ſounded?

A. The two Vowels which make a Diphthong muſt be ſounded together, as in faith, neither, Eunuch, but in theſe words, Laity, Moſaick Work, Deity, Atheiſt, Stoick, moity, doing, reenter, reedifie, reextend, reinform, reiterate, preeminence, they are to be ſounded ſeverally, and moſt proper Names in the Bible.

Q. How are theſe improper Diphthongs *ea*, *oa*, *ie*, to be ſounded?

A. Theſe two, *ea* and *oa*, are ſounded together, except in theſe words, Beatitude, Creator, Creation, real, Theatre, and moſt proper Names of Women, Cities and Countries; but the two Vowels in this Diphthong *ie*, are uſually parted, except in theſe two words friend, grief, and when they come in the end of a word, as in mercie, charitie, and ſuch like.

Q. When two Conſonants come together, do they always keep their own diſtinct ſounds?

A. No: theſe five, *c g p* and *t*, when the Letter *h* is joyned with them, do ſometimes alter their natural ſound; and ſo do the Liquids, *l m n r*, when they follow other Conſonants in the ſame Syllable.

Q. How are theſe Letters *ch* to be ſounded when they come together?

A. In pure *Engliſh* words they have one ſound, and in ſuch as are derived from the *Greek* and *Hebrew*, they have another.

Q. How are they to be ſounded in pure *Engliſh* words?

A. When they come before a Vowel, they are to be ſounded as in chance, cheap, chine, choak, church; when they come after a Vowel, they are to be ſounded, as in ach, reach, rich, roach, ſuch.

Q. How are theſe Letters *ch* to be ſounded

in

in ſuch *Engliſh* words as are derived from the *Greek* and *Hebrew*?

A. They are to be ſounded like *k*, as in Character, theſe few only excepted, Rachel Cherubim Tychicus Arch-Biſhop Arch-Duke Architect Arch-enemy Arch-pirate.

Q. How are the Letters *gh* to be ſounded together?

A. In the beginning of a word they are ſounded like *g* hard, as ghoſt gheſs, but in the middle of a word they are either not ſounded, or but ſoftly, as in theſe words, might light night right ſigh ſight, and ſuch like; in ſome few words they have the ſound of *ff*, as cough tough rough laugh, are ſounded as if they were written thus, cuff tuff ruff laff; this word enough in the ſingular number is alſo ſounded enuff, but in the plural enow.

Q. How are theſe Letters *ph* to be ſounded when they come together?

A. Theſe Letters are joyned together only in ſuch words as are derived from the *Greek* and *Hebrew*, as in Phariſee Philoſophy Phyſick Triumph Pharez Epitaph, and are ſounded like *f*.

Q. How are theſe Letters *th* to be ſounded when they come together?

A. In theſe words following, that the them then thence their there theſe this thine thou though thus fatham father furtheſt thither

worthy brothel, and generally in words of more than one Syllable ending in ther thed theth theſt thing, they have a flat ſound like d, in all other words they are to have a briſk ſound more like to t or the *Greek Theta*.

Q. How are the Liquids *l m n r* to be ſounded when they follow other Conſonants?

A. A Liquid with another Conſonant preceeding in the beginning or middle of a word doth claim its own ſound, but in the end of a word, though the Vowel *e* ought to be written, yet in the pronunciation you muſt ſtop at the two Conſonants and omit the Vowel, for example, ble in fable muſt be pronounced as though it were written fabl, cre in acre as though it were written acr or aker, and ſo of the reſt.

CHAP. III.

Of Words.

Q. WHat is a Word?

A. A Word is a Comprehenſion of Letters as helpeth all Mankind to expreſs their Minds to one another.

Q. How many kinds of words are there, or ſeveral and diſtinct parts of Speech?

A. There

A. There are eight kinds of Words or parts of Speech, which are diſtinguiſhed and called by theſe eight names: Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Participle, Adverb, Conjunction, Preposition and Interjection.

Q. What is a Noun?

A. A Noun is the Name of a Perſon or Thing, as an Author, a Book, Learned, Gilded.

Q. How many ſorts of Nouns are there?

A. Two: a Subſtantive and an Adjective.

Q. What is a Noun Subſtantive?

A. A Noun Subſtantive is a Word that ſignifieth ſomething, and may have the ſign [a] or [the] before it, as a Boy, the Man.

Q. What is a Noun Adjective?

A. A Noun Adjective is a Word, that cannot ſignifie of it ſelf, as good, bad, white.

Q. How many ſorts of Noun Subſtantives are there?

A. Two: a Noun Subſtantive Proper, and a Noun Subſtantive Common.

Q. What is a Noun Subſtantive Proper?

A. A Noun Subſtantive Proper, is a Noun that is proper to the perſon or thing that it betokeneth, as *Henry*, *England*.

Q. What is a Noun Subſtantive Common?

A. A Noun Subſtantive Common, is a Noun common to all things of the ſame kind, as a Man, a Land, an Angel.

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Q. What is a Noun?

A. A Noun is the Name of a Perſon or Thing, as an Author, a Book, Learned, Gilded.

Q. How many ſorts of Nouns are there?

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Q. What is a Noun Subſtantive?

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Q. What is a Noun Subſtantive Common?

A. A Noun Subſtantive Common, is a Noun common to all things of the ſame kind, as a Man, a Land, an Angel.

Q. How many things belong to a Noun?

A. Theſe two, Number and Compariſon, beſides the Articles [a] and [the.]

Q. How many Numbers are there?

A. Two: the Singular and the Plural.

Q. How know you the ſingular Number?

A. The Singular Number ſpeaketh but of one, as a Man, a Book, a Stone.

Q. How know you the Plural Number?

A. The Plural Number ſpeaketh of more than one, as Men, Books, Stones.

Q. How are the Subſtantives of the Singular Number, turned into the Plural?

A. Subſtantives of the Singular Number are turned into the Plural, by adding to them the Letter *s*, as web webs, robe robes, five fives.

Q. Are all Nouns of the Singular Number turn'd into the Plural, by the bare addition of the Letter *s*?

A. No: there are three Exceptions to this Rule.

Q. What is the firſt Exception?

A. If the Singular Number of a Word do end in *ch*, *tch*, *dg*, *s*, *ſh*, *ſs*, or *x*, the Plural is made by adding of *es*, as Church Churches, Match Matches, Hedg Hedges, Horſ Horſes, Fiſh Fiſhes, Croſs Croſſes, Box Boxes.

Q. What is the ſecond Exception?

A. All Nouns of the Singular Number, which do end in *f*, are turned into the Plural by

by changing *f* into *v* Conſonant, and adding *s* or *es* thereto, as Beef Beevs, Calf Calvs, Knife Knives, Sheaf Sheaves, Sherif Sherives.

Q. What is the third Exception?

A. The third Exception is of ſome Nouns that are made Plurals by the addition of *en* or *ren*, as Ox Oxen, Chick Chicken, Brother Bretheren, or by contraction Brethren, Child Children, and Man Mannen, or Men. And ſome few irregular Nouns there are differing from all theſe, as Mouſe Mice, Louſe Lice, Die Dice, Sow Swine, Cow Kine, Pennie Pence, Gooſ Geeſe, Tooth Teeth, Foot Feet; theſe two, Sheep and Mile, are the ſame in both Numbers, as one Sheep ten Sheep, ten Mile or Miles.

Q. What uſe is there of theſe Articles [a] and [the?]

A. Theſe Articles [a] and [the] are commonly ſet before a Noun, as a Book, the Book, but if the Noun begin with a Vowel or the Letter *h*, this Article *a* taketh *n* to it, as an Author, an honour.

Q. What doth this Article *a* or *an* ſignifie?

A. *A* or *an* is a numeral Article, and doth ſignifie as much as *one*, but leſs forcibly.

Q. What is the meaning of this Article *the*?

A. *The* is a demonſtrative Article, and doth ſignifie *that*, but leſs forcibly.

Q. Hath

Q. Hath a Noun Substantive one of the Articles always set before it?

A. No; the Article *a* or *an* is never set before a Noun of the Plural Number, nor is either of them set before a Proper Name, or where there is a Noun Adjective that doth vertually include them, as one man, some man, any man this world; in which expressions, one, some, any, do vertually contain the Article *a*, and this is as much as *the*; nor are these Articles used where the Substantive it self doth sufficiently, or determinately, enough express the thing intended.

Q. By what means are Nouns distinguished in reference unto persons or things?

A. That which in this respect, is in other Languages done by Gender or Case, is in our own performed by distinction of Sexes instead of Genders, and by the Articles *a* and *the*, with the help of some few Prepositions for the signs of Cases instead of Cases.

Q. How are Nouns distinguished by distinctions of Sexes instead of Genders?

A. All Nouns expressing the male kind, are called *Hees*; those expressing the female kind, are called *Shees*; and those that do neither, are distinguished by this word *it*; as, *Esau* could not obtain his Fathers Blessing, though *he* sought *it* with tears. *Jezabel* was a wicked woman, for *she* slew the Lords Prophets.

But

But in the Plural Number this word *they* ſerveth for all Genders.

Q. How are Nouns diſtinguiſhed by the Articles *a* and *the*, and other Prepoſitions for ſigns of Caſes inſtead of Caſes?

A. In other Languages there are ſix Caſes, the Nominative, the Genitive, the Dative, the Accuſative, the Vocative, the Ablative; the which in our Speech are diſtinguiſhed thus:

The Nominative Caſe is known by this ſign *a*, as *a* Man, *a* Book.

The Genitive Caſe is known by this ſign *of*, as The Learning *of* the Maſter.

The Dative Caſe is known by this ſign *to*, as I give the Book *to* the Maſter.

The Accuſative Caſe is known by this Article *the*, as I love *the* Maſter.

The Vocative Caſe is known by calling or ſpeaking to, and hath this ſign *O*, as *O* Maſter.

The Ablative Caſe is known by theſe Prepoſitions, *in*, *with*, *through*, *for*, *from*, *by*, and *then*.

Q. Is *a* always the ſign of the Nominative Caſe, and *the* of the Accuſative?

A. No: but uſually they are, and there is no better way to diſtinguiſh them in the *Engliſh* Tongue.

Q. What Rules are to be obſerved in the joyning of Adjectives to their Subſtantives?

A. Adjectives are joyned to their Subſtantives

tives without distinction of Case, Gender, or Number, in the same manner as Adverbs are joyned to Verbs, or other parts of Speech.

Q. How is an Adjective joyned with his Substantive, in all the Cases of his Substantive, in both Numbers?

A. Author is a Substantive, learned is an Adjective, and these two are joyned together thus:

	Singular.	Plural.
N.	*A* Learned Author	Learned Authors
G.	*of a* Learned Author	*of* Learned Authors
D.	*to a* Learned Author	*to* Learned Authors
A.	*the* Learned Author	*the* Learned Authors
V.	*ô* Learned Author	*ô* Learned Authors
A.	*in a* Learned Author	*in* Learned Authors.

Q. In propietie of Speech, which is to be set first the Substantive or Adjective?

A. Two sorts of Adjectives there are, which are derived from Substantives, that are always to be set before their Substantives, the one is called an Adjective possessive, the other respective; and most other Adjectives are to be set before their Substantives also, especially if they come alone without any other word depending on them, as a good man, a good woman, a good thing; and in the Plural Number, good men, good women, good things: And so also if there be more Adjectives than one, or any other affection,

affection, as an old man, a wise old man, a very wise old man, three wise old men.

Q. What is an Adjective Possessive?

A. It is an Adjective which doth signifie Possession.

Q. How is an Adjective Possessive derived from a Substantive?

A. By adding the Letter *s* unto the Substantive from whence it is formed, and sometimes the Particle *es*, if the pronunciation doth require, as in this expression, mans nature, man is made an Adjective possessive by the addition of *s*.

Q. What is an Adjective Respective?

A. It is an Adjective that hath some relation to the Substantive before which it is put, and is nothing else but a Noun Substantive put adjectively, as a Sea-fish, self-love, self-murder, and the like.

Q. What is the use of those Nouns Adjectives, Possessive and Respective?

A. They do supply the places of most Prepositions.

Q. How do the Adjectives Possessive supply the places of Prepositions?

A. An Adjective Possessive doth supply the place of the Preposition *of*, as in this expression, mans nature, is as much as, the nature of man; *Virgils* Poems, the Poems of *Virgil*; my Fathers house, the house of my Father.

Q. Are

Q. Are Adjectives Poſſeſſive of the Plural Number always made by the addition of *s* or *es*?

A. Yes.

Q. What if the Subſtantive ſhall end in *s*, how are they formed then?

A. By adding *s* twice, yet ſo as the firſt is commonly cut off for the better ſound ſake; as the Lords houſe for the Lords's houſe, the Commons houſe for the Commons's houſe. And this doth ſometimes happen in the Singular Number alſo, as when the Proper Name doth end in *s*, as *Priamus* Daughter for *Priamus's* Daughter, *Venus* Temple for *Venus's* Temple.

Q. How do Adjectives Reſpective ſupply the places of Prepoſitions?

A. In the ſame manner that Adjectives Poſſeſſive do, as a Sea-fiſh for a fiſh of the Sea, a Wine-veſſel inſtead of a veſſel for Wine, a *Turkie* Voyage or a Voyage to *Turkie*, home-made for made at home, ſelf-love for love of owns ſelf.

Q. Are theſe Reſpective Adjectives thus added unto Noun Subſtantives only?

A. No: They are ſometimes added to their common Adjectives and Participles, and ſometimes to other parts of Speech, as a Sun-ſhiny day, ſelf-tormentor, or a ſelf-tormenting man.

CHAP.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Comparison of Nouns.

Q. WHat Nouns may form Comparison?

A. Adjectives whose signification may be increased or diminished.

Q. How many degrees of Comparison are there?

A. Three.

Q. Which are the three degrees of Comparison?

A. The Positive, Comparative, and Superlative.

Q. How know you the Positive degree?

A. The Positive degree setteth down the quality of a thing absolutely without excess, as hard, soft, swift.

Q. How know you the Comparative degree?

A. The Comparative degree raiseth the signification of the Positive in comparison of some other, as harder, softer, swifter.

Q. How know you the Superlative degree?

A. The Superlative exceedeth his Positive in

in the higheſt degree, as hardeſt, ſofteſt, ſwifteſt.

Q. Whence is the Comparative degree formed?

A. The Comparative degree is formed of the Poſitive, by putting to [er] and explained by more, as of hard is formed harder or more hard.

Q. Whence is the Superlative degree formed?

A. The Superlative degree is formed of the Poſitive, by putting to [eſt] as hard, hardeſt, or moſt hard.

Q. What Adjectives are excepted from this general Rule?

A. 1. Theſe three, *Good*, *better*, *beſt* or *beſtſt*; *Bad*, *ill*, *worſe*, and *worſer*, *worſt* or *worſtſt*; *Little*, *leſs*, and *leſſer* or *leſeſt*.

2. Some Adverbs and Prepoſitions which are thus formed:

Nigh, nigher, nigheſt or next.
Inner, innermoſt and inmoſt.
Outer, outermoſt and outmoſt.
Upper, uppermoſt or upmoſt.
Under, undermoſt, nether, nethermoſt.
Former, formoſt and firſt.
Hinder, hindermoſt and hindmoſt.

3. Certain Adjectives which are derived from theſe Adverbs, in, out, up, under, beneath, behind, and end in *er*, are all of the Poſitive degree, except this word, former.

Q. What

Q. What is the Poſitive degree of *former*?

A. The Poſitive degree of *former* is *fore*, which is derived from *before*, but not uſed except in compoſition, as forenoon, forehorſe, forehead, and commonly pronounced ſhort, as forhead.

Q. How do thoſe Adjectives form Compariſon that do decreaſe in ſignification?

A. Two ways, diminitively and privitively.

Q. What is diminitive Compariſon?

A. Diminitive Compariſon is formed of its Poſitive, by putting to *iſh*, and is explained by ſomewhat or a little, as of white whitiſh, that is ſomewhat white, or a little white.

Q. What is a privitive Compariſon?

A. Privitive Compariſon is that which doth altogether decreaſe the ſignification.

Q. How is privitive Compariſon formed?

A. Privitive Compariſon is formed of his Poſitive by prefixing this particle *un*, and in words derived from the *Latin* by prefixing *in*, and is explained by not or no whit, as of godly is formed ungodly, or no whit godly; of temperate is formed intemperate, that is, not temperate, or no whit temperate.

Q. Do all Adjectives which decreaſe their ſignification, form Compariſon by putting to *iſh* or *un* unto their Poſitives?

A. No: ſome are formed without either

of them, as glad, bold, nimble, and not many that are formed by them both, as we ſay pale paliſh, but not unpale; true untrue, but not truiſh.

CHAP. V.

Of a Pronoun.

Q. WHat is a Pronoun?

A. A Pronoun is a Part of Speech much like to a Noun, implying a Perſon, and not admitting the ſign *a* or *the* before it.

Q. How many Pronouns are there?

A. There are Twelve Pronouns: I, Thou, He, Who, Which, That, The ſame, My, Thy, This, His, Whoſe.

Q. Into how many ſorts or ranks are theſe Pronouns diſtinguiſhed?

A. Pronouns are of two ſorts, Pronoun Primitives and Derivitives.

Q. How many ſorts of Pronoun Primitives are there?

A. Three: Perſonal, Relative and Demonſtrative.

Q. How many Pronouns Perſonal are there?

A. Theſe three, I, Thou, He.

Q. How are theſe to be varied in reſpect of Number and Caſe?

A. Theſe

A. These Personal Pronouns, I, Thou, He, are varied with Number and Case, as followeth;

	N.	*G.*	*D.*	*Ac.*	*V.*	*Ab.*
Sing.	I,	of me,	to me,	towards me,	*caret*,	from me.
Plur.	We,	of us,	to us,	towards us,	*caret*,	from us.

S.	Thou,	of thee,	to thee,	tow. thee,	ô thou,	fr. thee.
Pl.	Ye,	of you,	to you,	toward you,	ô ye,	frō you.

	He,	him,	him,	him,		him.
S.	She,	of her,	to her,	by her,	*caret*,	with her.
	It,	it,	it,	it,		it.
Pl.	They,	of them,	to them,	by them,	*car.*	wi. them.

Q. How many Pronoun Relatives are there?

A. These three: Who, Which and That.

Q. How are these Pronoun Relatives to be varied?

A. *Which* and *That* are not varied, *Who* is varied thus, in the Nominative Case singular *Who*, in other Cases *Whom*, when spoken of persons; when spoken of things, in all Cases and both numbers *What*.

Q. How many Pronouns demonstrative are there?

A. These two, This, The same, besides the Pronoun Relative That.

Q. How are they varied?

A. In the singular Number *This*, in the plural *These*; *That* in the singular when it is a Pronoun

noun Demonſtrative, and in the plural *Thoſe*; *The ſame* is not varied.

Q. How many Pronouns Derivitive are there?

A. Theſe four, My, Thy, His, Whoſe, which are alſo called Poſſeſſives.

Q. Why are theſe called Derivitives?

A. Becauſe they are derived from the Primitives.

Q. Why are they called Poſſeſſives?

A. Becauſe they intimate or ſignifie Poſſeſſion.

Q. How are theſe Poſſeſſives to be varied?

A. In the ſingular Number My or Mine, Thy or Thine, His, Hers, Its; in the plural Our or Ours, Your or Yours, Their or Theirs, Whoſe or Whereof is the ſame in both Numbers.

Q. When are theſe Terminations of theſe Poſſeſſives properly to be uſed, My, Thy, His, Whoſe?

A. When they are joyned with Noun Subſtantives, as this is my houſe.

Q. When are the other Terminations of theſe Poſſeſſives to be uſed, Mine, Thine, Whereof?

A. When the Subſtantive is not expreſſed, as *this houſe, is mine:* Theſe two Mine and Thine are alſo ſometimes uſed when the Subſtantive is expreſſed, but not unleſs the Subſtantive

ſtantive begin with a Vowel, as *my Arm*, or *mine Arm*.

Q. Are not theſe words Own and Self to be reckoned among the Pronouns?

A. No: this word Own may ſeem a Pronoun Poſſeſſive, yet it is a Noun Adjective; and Self, or in the plural Selves, may ſeem a Pronoun Perſonal, yet it is a Noun Subſtantive; but they are ſometimes joyned to, or compounded with the Pronouns, as my ſelf, thy ſelf, our ſelves, your ſelves; and ſo himſelf, it ſelf, themſelves; and ſo alſo his own ſelf, its own ſelf, their own ſelves.

Q. What other words are there of the ſame ſignification with theſe Pronouns, Which, This, That?

A. This word *where*, with certain Prepoſitions following it, as, *about*, *at*, *by*, *in*, *of*, *unto*, *with*, hath the ſignification of *which* when the ſame Prepoſitions are ſet before it, as *wherein* or *in which*: And theſe words *here*, *there*, are in like manner uſed for *this*, *that*, as *herewith*, *therewith*, for *with this*, *with that*.

CHAP.

CHAP. VI.

Of a Verb.

Q. WHat is a Verb?

A. A Verb is a Word or Part of Speech, that joyneth the ſignification of other Words together.

Q. How many kinds of Verbs are there?

A. Theſe three, Active, Paſſive and Neuter.

Q. What is a Verb Active?

A. A Verb Active is a Verb that betokeneth doing, as *I love.*

Q. What is a Verb Paſſive?

A. A Verb Paſſive is a Verb that betokeneth ſuffering, as *I am loved.*

Q. What is a Verb Neuter?

A. A Verb Neuter is a Verb which betokeneth being, as *I am.*

Q. How many things belong to a Verb?

A. Theſe four, Mood, Tenſe, Perſon, and Number.

Q. How many Moods are there in Verbs?

A. There are in Verbs four Moods, or manner of ſignifying, the Indicative, Imperative, Potential and Infinitive.

Q. How know you the Indicative Mood?

A. The

A. The Indicative Mood, either ſheweth a Reaſon true or falſe, as *I love*; or asketh a Queſtion, as *doſt thou love?*

Q. How know you the Imperative Mood?

A. The Imperative Mood intreateth, permitteth, or commandeth, as *love he* or *let him love.*

Q. How know you the Potential Mood?

A. The Potential Mood ſignifieth a power, duty or deſire, and hath one of theſe ſigns, *may, can, might, would, ſhould, could,* or *ought*, as *I may* or *can love.*

Q. How know you the Infinitive Mood?

A. The Infinitive Mood notes no certain number or perſon, but followeth another Verb, or an Adjective, and commonly hath this ſign *(to)* before it, as *I deſire to learn, worthy to be praiſed.*

Q. How many Tenſes are there?

A. There are five Tenſes, or diſtinctions of time, the Preſent Tenſe, the Preterimperfect Tenſe, the Preterperfect Tenſe, the Preterpluſect Tenſe, and the Future Tenſe.

Q. How know you the Preſent Tenſe?

A. The Preſent Tenſe ſpeaketh of the time that now is, and is known by this ſign, *do*, as *I love* or *do love,*

Q. How know you the Preterimperfect Tenſe?

A. The Preterimperfect Tenſe ſpeaketh of

the time not perfectly paſt, and is known by this ſign, *did*, as *I loved* or *did love*.

Q. How know you the Preterperfect Tenſe?

A. The Preterperfect Tenſe ſpeaketh of the time perfectly paſt, and is known by this ſign, *have*, as *I have loved*.

Q. How know you the Preterpluperfect Tenſe?

A. The Preterpluperfect Tenſe ſpeaketh of the time more than perfectly paſt, and is known by this ſign, *had*, as *I had loved*.

Q. How know you the Future Tenſe?

A. The Future Tenſe ſpeaketh of the time to come, and is known by this ſign, *ſhall* or *will*, as *I ſhall* or *will love*.

Q. How are theſe Tenſes diſtinguiſhed from one another, in reſpect of termination?

A. In all Verbs Active and Paſſive, there is for the moſt part, but one variation of all the Tenſes from the Preſent, and are diſtinguiſhed only by the ſigns already given.

Q. How is that one variation made?

A. The Preterimperfect Tenſe, and all the other Tenſes are generally formed from the Preſent, by adding thereto the termination *(ed)* and in ſome few the termination *(en)* as of *love* is formed *loved*, of *fall*, *fallen*.

Q. How are thoſe Tenſes to be diſtinguiſhed from one another, that have one and the ſame ending?

A. By

A. By certain Auxiliary Verbs, which ſerve for the ſigns of Tenſes.

Q. Which are thoſe Verbs which ſerve for the ſigns of Tenſes?

A. Theſe ſeven, *do*, *will*, *ſhall*, *may*, *can*, *have*, and *am* or *be*.

Q. How are the Tenſes of theſe Auxiliary Verbs diſtinguiſhed?

A. Theſe five, *do*, *will*, *ſhall*, *may*, and *can*, are Verbs defective, and are not uſed but in the Preſent and Preterimperfect Tenſes, yet theſe two *do* and *will* are ſometimes uſed as abſolute Verbs, and may be formed through all Moods and Tenſes, but not where they are Auxiliaries; all their Preterimperfect Tenſes, as alſo of the Verb *have* are thus formed.

Preſent Tenſe.	Preterimperfect Tenſe.
Do	Did
Will	Would
Shall	Should
May	Might
Can	Could
Have	Had.

Q. Of what Tenſes are theſe Verbs the ſigns?

A. In the Indicative Mood, *do* is the ſign of the Preſent Tenſe, *did* of the Preterimperfect Tenſe, *have* of the Preterperfect, *had* of the Preterpluperfect, *ſhall* and *will* of the Future,

as

as was ſhewed before; in the Potential Mood *may* or *can* are the ſigns of the Preſent Tenſe, *may* or *can hereafter* of the Future; *might*, *could*, *would*, and *ſhould*, are ſigns of the other Tenſes of the ſame Mood.

Q. How many Perſons are there in Verbs?

A. There are three Perſons in both Numbers, anſwerable to the three perſonal Pronouns, of which *I* in the ſingular Number is the firſt, *Thou* the ſecond, and *He* the third; in the plural Number *We* is the firſt Perſon, *Ye* the ſecond, and *They* the third.

Q. How are theſe Perſons diſtinguiſhed by their endings in a Verb Active?

A. Theſe Perſons are not diſtinguiſhed by their endings in any Verb, ſave only in the Indicative Mood Preſent Tenſe ſingular, and in the ſecond Perſon ſingular of the Preterimperfect Tenſe of the ſame Mood.

Q. How are the Perſons diſtinguiſhed in the Preſent and Preterimperfect Tenſes of the Indicative Mood?

A. The ſecond Perſon in both Tenſes are formed from the firſt, by adding thereto the termination *eſt*, and the third Perſon of the Preſent Tenſe is formed by adding to the firſt the termination *eth*, or the Letter *s* inſtead thereof, or ſometimes *es*, if the pronounciation doth require it; and thus of *love* is formed in the ſecond Perſon *loveſt*, and in the third *loveth*.

Q. Accor-

Q. According to theſe Rules how decline you this Verb *I love* throughout all Moods, Tenſes and Perſons, in both Numbers.

A. In the Indicative Mood.

Preſent Tenſe.

Singular.	Plural.
I love or do love	We love or do love.
Thou loveſt or doeſt love	Ye love or do love.
He loveth or doth love	They love or do love.

Preterimperfect Tenſe.

I loved or did love	We loved or did love.
Thou lovedſt or didſt love	Ye loved or did love.
He loved or did love	They loved or did love.

Preterperfect Tenſe.

I have loved	We have loved
Thou haſt loved	Ye have loved
He hath loved	They have loved.

Preterpluperfect Tenſe.

I had loved	We had loved
Thou hadſt loved	Ye had loved
He had loved	They had loved.

Future Tenſe.

I ſhall or will love	We ſhall or will love
Thou ſhalt or wilt love	Ye ſhall or will love
He ſhall or will love	They ſhall or will love

Im-

The Imperative Mood.

	Love we or let us love
Love thou or do thou love	Love ye or do you love
Love he or let him love	Love they or let them love.

The Potential Mood.

Present Tense.

I may or can love	We } may or can
Thou maiſt or canſt love	Ye } love.
He may or can love	They }

Preterimperfect Tense.

I might would ſhould or could love	We might would ſhould or could love
Thou mighteſt would ſhould or could love	Ye might would ſhould or could love
He might would ſhould or could love	They might would ſhould or could love.

Preterperfect Tense.

Singular.

I might
Thou mighteſt } would ſhould or could have loved.
He might

Plural.

We might
Ye might } would ſhould or could have loved.
They might

Pre-

Preterpluperfect Tenſe is wanting.

Future Tenſe.

I may or can love hereafter	We may or can love hereafter
Thou mayeſt or canſt love hereafter	Ye may or can love hereafter
He may or can love hereafter	They may or can love hereafter.

The Infinitive Mood.

Preſent Tenſe	To love
Preterperfect Tenſe	To have loved
Future Tenſe	To love hereafter.

Q. How is this Verb Neuter *Am* or *Be* Declined throughout all Moods, Tenſes, and Perſons, in both Numbers?

A. In the Indicative Mood,
Preſent Tenſe.

Singular.	Plural.
I am or be	We are or be
Thou art or beeſt	Ye are or be
He is or be	They are or be.

Pre-

Preterimperfect Tense.

I was or were	We were
Thou wast or wert	Ye were
He was or were	They were.

Preterperfect Tense.

I have been	We have been
Thou hast been	Ye have been
He hath been	They have been.

Preterpluperfect Tense.

I had been	We had been
Thou hadst been	Ye had been
He had been	They had been.

Future Tense.

I shall or will be	We shall or will be
Thou shalt or wilt be	Ye shall or will be
He shall or will be	They shall or will be.

The Imperative Mood.

	Be we or let us be
Be thou	Be ye
Be he or let him be	Be they or let them be

The

The Potential Mood.

Preſent Tenſe.

I may or can be	We may or can be
Thou maiſt or canſt be	Ye may or can be
He may or can be	They may or can be

Preterimperfect Tenſe.

I might would ſhould or could be	We might would ſhould or could be
Thou mighteſt would ſhould or could be	Ye might would ſhould or could be
He might would ſhould or could be	They might would ſhould or could be.

Preterperfect Tenſe.

Singular.

I might
Thou mighteſt } would ſhould or could have been.
He might

Plural.

We
Ye } might would ſhould or could have been.
They

Preterpluperfect Tenſe is wanting.

Future Tenſe.

I may or can be hereafter	We may or can be hereafter
Thou mayeſt or canſt be hereafter	Ye may or can be hereafter
He may or can be hereafter	They may or can be hereafter. The

The Infinitive Mood.

Preſent Tenſe	To be
Preterperfect Tenſe	To have been
Future Tenſe	To be hereafter.

Q. How are the Tenſes and Perſons to be diſtinguiſhed in a Verb Paſſive?

A. A Verb Paſſive is the ſame throughout all Moods and Tenſes with a Verb Neuter, the Preterimperfect Tenſe of the Active Voice being added thereunto. Thus the Paſſive Voice of this Verb Active *I love*, is formed by adding *loved*, the Preterimperfect Tenſe of that Verb, to all the Tenſes and Perſons of the Verb Neuter.

For Example:

The Preſent Tenſe of the Indicative Mood is thus formed:

I am loved	We are loved
Thou art loved	Ye are loved
He is loved.	They are loved.

CHAP. VII.

Of a Participle.

Q. WHat is a Participle?

A. A Participle is a word derived of a Verb, from which it hath ſignification of time preſent, paſt, or to come.

Q. How many kinds of Participles are there?

A. Two, one of the Active Voice, and another of the Paſſive.

Q. How is the Participle of the Active Voice derived from the Verb of which it cometh?

A. The Participle of the Active Voice is derived from its Verb by adding the termination (*ing*) unto the Preſent Tenſe, as of *I love* is formed this Participle *loving*.

Q. How is the Participle of the Paſſive Voice derived from the Verb of which it cometh?

A. The Participle of the Paſſive Voice is for the moſt part the ſame with the Preterimperfect Tenſe of the Indicative Mood in the Active Voice of that Verb from which it is derived, as *loved*, *hated*, *burned*.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the Irregular Verbs.

Q. ARe the Tenſes of all Verbs diſtinguiſhed from one another by the general Rule of adding the Termination *(ed)* to the Preſent Tenſe?

A. No: The Vowel *e* in the Termination *ed* is ſometimes cut off, and then the Letter *d* many times changed into *t*, if the pronunciation may be quickened by it.

Q. When will the pronunciation be quickened by the changing of *d* into *t*?

A. After the Letters, *c*, *ch*, *ſh*, *f*, *k*, *p*, and alſo after *ſ*, *th*, when ſounded hard; and ſometimes after *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, if a ſhort Vowel do precede them: for in all theſe the pronunciation will be quickened by changing *d* into *t*, as plac't, fiſh't, wak't, dwel't, ſmel't; for plac'd, fiſh'd, wak'd, dwell'd, ſmell'd; or placed, fiſhed, waked, dwelled, ſwelled. Sometimes a long Vowel preceding is thus abbreviated, or turned into a ſhort, as they ſerve to quicken the pronunciation; as in theſe words, kept, ſlept, wept, crept, ſwept, leapt; from theſe Verbs, to keep, to ſleep, to weep, to creep, to ſweep, to leap.

Q. When

Q. When is the letter *d* not to be changed?

A. When a long Vowel precedes the Conſonants *b*, *g*, *v*, *z*, or *ſ*, *th*, when they are pronounced ſoft; and alſo, when a long Vowel precedeth, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, the letter *d*, is not to be changed; as in brib'd, liv'd, ſmil'd, raz'd; believ'd, from theſe Verbs, to bribe, to live; to ſmile, to raze, to believe; but this Rule hath Four Exceptions.

Q. What is the Firſt Exception?

A. When a long Vowel ſhall be made ſhort before the Letters *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*; for thus, the Letter *d*, muſt be changed into *t*; as of Feel is formed Felt, for Feeled; of Dream, Dream't for Dreamed.

Q. What is the Second Exception?

A. When *b* is changed into *p*, and *v* into *f*, for then alſo *d* muſt be changed into *t*, as of bereave, is formed bereft for bereaved.

Q. What is the Third Exception?

A. When *ſ*, or *th*, are changed from their ſoft, unto their harſher ſound, the letter *d* muſt be alſo changed into *t*.

Q. What is the Fourth Exception?

A. When the Verb doth Originally end in *t*, the Preterimperfect Tenſe ſhall end in *t*, alſo; or in *tt*, but if it end in *d*, the Preterimperfect Tenſe ſhall end in *d*, or *t*, as ſhall be moſt convenient for pronounciation. As, *read led ſpred ſped dread ſhred tread bid hid chid fed bled bred*

ſped ſtrid ſlid rid, or rather, *readd, bidd*, &c. for *readed, bided*; from the Original Verbs, *to read, to lead, to ſpread, to ſhed, to dread, to ſtread, to tread, to bid, to bide, to chide, to feed, to bleed, to breed, to ſpeed, to ſtride to ſlide, to ride*; So alſo, *caſt hurt coſt burſt eat beat ſweat ſit quit ſmit writ bit hit meet ſhot*, or thus; eatt, bitt, hitt, &c. or yet thus, eat't, bit't, hit't, from their Original Verbs, to caſt, to hurt, to coſt, to burſt, to eat, to beat, to ſweat, to ſit, to quit, to ſmite, to write, to bite, to hit, to meet, to ſhoot; And alſo, lent, ſent, rent, girt, &c. for lend'd, ſend'd, &c. or lendt, ſendt, &c. from the Verbs, to lend, to ſend, to rend, to gird. But many Verbs which have this irregularity, or contraction, do alſo admit of the regular form, as placed, fiſhed, believed, &c. or plac'd, fiſh'd, &c.

Q. How is the Participle of the Paſſive Voice to be formed, in ſuch Verbs as do admit of theſe irregularities and contractions?

A. The Participle of the Paſſive Voice, is ſtill the ſame in many Verbs, with the Preterimperfect Tenſe of the Indicative Mood in the Active Voice, whether that Tenſe be regularly or irregularly formed; but ſometimes it hath another Participle ending in *en*, and ſome Verbs not admitting of theſe irregularities in the Preterimperfect Tenſe, do yet form the Participle of the Paſſive Voice in *en* alſo; as been taken given ſlain known, &c. from their Original Verbs,

Verbs, to be to take to give to ſlay to know.

Theſe Verbs, to write to bite to eat to beat to bide to chide to ſhoot to rot to chooſe to break.

Many more have two Participles of the paſſive Voice, as writt written, bitt bitten, eat eaten, beat beaten, hidd hidden, chidd chidden, ſhott ſhotten, rott rotten, choſe choſen, broke broken, *&c.*

Q. Is there no other irregularity in the forming of Verbs and Participles?

A. Yes, Some irregular Verbs there are whoſe Participle of the Paſſive is the ſame with the irregular Preterimpefect Tenſe; and ſome whoſe Participle of the Paſſive Voice is different from it.

Q. How are thoſe irregular Verbs formed, whoſe Participle of the Paſſive Voice is the ſame with their irregular Preterimperfect Tenſes?

A. There are Five ranks of irregular Verbs which have the ſame Participle Paſſive, and Preterimperfect Tenſe.

Q. How is the Firſt Rank to be formed?

A. By changing the Vowel of the Preſent Tenſe into *u*; and thus do theſe Verbs following form their Participle Paſſive, and Preterimperfect Tenſes, ſpin begin ſwim, ſtrike ſtick, ſing ſting fling ring wring ſpring ſwing, drink ſink ſhrink ſlink, hang, to wit, ſpun begun ſwum, ſtruck ſtuck, ſung ſtung ſlung rung wrung ſprung

ſprung ſwung, drunk ſunk ſhrunk ſtunk, hung; but Win maketh Wonne, Come and Run, have no variation agreeing to this Rule, and theſe four, find bind grind wind do make their Participle, Paſſive, and Preterimperfect Tenſes, ſound bound ground wound. Some of theſe have another Preterimperfect Tenſe, by changing the Vowel of the Preſent Tenſe into *a*, as began ſang rang ſprang drank, came ran, and ſome few others, but not frequently uſed. Some of theſe have another Participle Paſſive, by aſſuming *en* to the Preſent Tenſe, as ſticken, drunken; and almoſt all of this rank, do make their Participles and Preterimperfect Tenſes in the regular way alſo, as, ſpinned ſwimmed, *&c.*

Q. How is the ſecond rank of theſe Verbs formed?

A. By changing the Termination of the Preſent Tenſe into aught or ought, as teach taught, catch caught, fight fought, ſeek ſought, beſeech beſought, buy bought, bring brought, think thought, work wrought; but many of this ſort do alſo retain the regular form, as teached beſeeched catched worked, *&c.*

Q. How is the third rank of theſe Verbs formed?

A. By changing the Vowel or Diphthong of the Preſent Tenſe into *o*, or *oo*: And thus of

take

take is formed took, ſhake ſhook, forſake forſook, wake woke, awake awoke, ſtand ſtood, break broke, ſpeak ſpoke, bear bore, ſhear ſhore, ſwear ſwore, tear tore, wear wore, weave wove, cleave clove, ſtrive ſtrove, thrive throve, drive drove, ſhine ſhone, riſe roſe, ſmite ſmote, write wrote, bid bode, abide abode, ride rode, chooſe choſe, tread trodd, get got, beget begot, forget forgot, ſeeth ſod. But ſome of theſe have other Participles, and Preterimperfect Tenſes, as thrive riſe ſmitt abidd ridd. Some of them have another Preterimperfect Tenſe in *a*, as brake ſpake, bare ſhare ſware tare ware, gat begat forgat: And many of them do alſo make their Participle Paſſive in *en*; as, taken ſhaken forſaken broken ſpoken, born ſhorn ſworn torn worn woven cloven thriven driven riſen ſmitten written ridden choſen trodden gotten begotten forgotten ſodden; and many of them do alſo retain the regular form, as waked awaked beared ſheared weaved cleaved thrived abided chooſed ſeethed, *&c.*

Q. How is the fourth rank of theſe irregular Verbs formed?

A. By changing the Vowel of the Preſent Tenſe into *a*, is formed the Preterimperfect Tenſe, and by adding *en* to the Preſent Tenſe, is formed the Participle of the Paſſive Voice; as of give, is formed gave, given, of bid, bad bidden,

bidden, ſit, ſate ſitten, and yet we alſo read in both bidd, ſit; And to this rank may many of theſe Verbs be referred, that are of the firſt and third Ranks, which form their Preterimperfect Tenſe by *a*.

Q. Which is the fifth way by which irregular Verbs do form their Preterimperfect Tenſe, and Participle Paſſive?

A. Some Verbs do form their Preterimperfect Tenſes, by changing the Vowel of the Preſent Tenſe into *e*; and their Participle, by adding *en*; as before: Thus, drawn, doth make drew drawn, know knew known, ſnow ſnew ſhown, grow grew grown, throw threw thrown, blow blew blown, crow crew crown, fly flew fly'n and flown, ſlay ſlew ſlayn, but *ſee* maketh ſaw, ſeen, and *ly* maketh lay ly'n, we alſo find draw'd, ſnow'd, throw'd, blow'd, crow'd; both in the Preterimperfect Tenſe, and Participle Paſſive, *flee* maketh *fled*, *go* maketh *went* in the Preterimperfect Tenſe, and *gon* in the Participle Paſſive.

Q. Are there not beſides theſe irregular Verbs, ſome Verbs which are defective?

A. Yes, unto theſe irregular Verbs, there may be added certain Defectives, failing in Moods and Tenſes; as wis or wot, trow, quoth, muſt, hight, hail, the which are thus formed.

Preſent

Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
I wis or wot	We wot
Thou wotest	Ye wot
He wot	They wot.

Preterimperfect Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
I wist	We wist
Thou wist	Ye wist
He wist	They wist.

Infinitive Mood. *To wit.*

Singular.	Plural.
I trow	We trow
Trow'st Thou	Trow Ye
He trows	They trow

Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
Quoth I	Quoth We
Quoth He	Quoth They.

Present Tense.

I Thou He We Ye They must.

Present

Preſent Tenſe.

Singular.	Plural.
I hight	We hight
Thou highteſt	Ye hight
He hight	They hight.

Singular and Plural, *hail*, *all hail*, that is, *health*, *or hail* be unto you, though this Word *hail* be alſo an Adjective, as a Hail or Healthful Body.

Q. How is a Verb Impersonal to be varied?

A. A Verb Impersonal, is known by this Sign *it*, as, it behoveth, it becometh, it is ſaid, and is to be formed throughout all Moods and Tenſes, in the third Perſon Singular only, in this manner;

It doth rain, it did rain, it hath rained, it will rain, let it rain, it may rain; and ſo alſo, it doth become, it did become, *&c.*

CHAP. IX.

Of Adverbs, and Conjunctions.

Q. WHat is an adverb?

A. An Adverb is a Word joyned to a Verb

Verb or Noun to declare their ſignification.

Q. How many ſorts of Adverbs are there?

A. There are many ſorts of Adverbs, but the chief are either Adverbs

1. Of time, as when, now, then, to day, to morrow, yeſterday, ever, never, long, a great while, till, untill, ſince, agoe, heretofore, hereafter, already.

2. Of Number, as how oft, ſo oft, once, twice, thrice, four times, oft, often, oftentimes, many times, ſeldom, always.

3. Of Order, as firſt, afterward, next, ſecondly, thirdly, laſtly, at laſt, at length.

4. Of place, as where, here, there, every where, no where, any where, ſome where, ſome where elſe, elſe where, within, without, whither, hither, thither, ſome whither, in, out, which way, this way, upward, downward, whence, from whence, hence, thence, together, aſunder, in ſunder, near, hard by, far off.

5. Of Affirming, as yea, yes, I, perhaps, perchance, peradventure, it may be.

6. Of Denying, as no, not.

7. Of Shewing, as lo, behold.

8. Of Similitude and Compariſon, as how, ſo, as, how much, more, leſs, moſt, leaſt, very, very much, altogether, wholly, almoſt, only, but, rather, than, ſcarce, hardly, well, ill, better, worſe, beſt, worſt, learnedly, valiantly, quickly.

The

The rest of the Adverbs, and many of these already set down, are either circumlocutions, as a great while ago, many times, &c. or else they are Prepositions or Adjectives, as before, near, beside, under, below, much, little, more, &c. or lastly such as are formed from Adjectives, by adding to them the termination *(ly)* as learnedly, valiantly, suddenly, thirdly, &c.

Q. What is a Conjunction?

A. A Conjunction is a Part of Speech, which joyneth words and sentences together; of which, these are chief, and, also, likewise, nor, neither, whether, or, either, but, for, because, wherefore, therefore, if then, though, although, notwithstanding, yet, that, seeing, since that, when as, except, unless, at least, even.

But if any think, that some of these are rather Adverbs than Conjunctions, or that some of these set down for Adverbs, may rather be reckoned for Conjunctions, the matter is not worth contending for; since even in the *Latin* Tongue, the same word is sometimes an Adverb and sometimes a Conjunction; and perhaps it were no great matter if the Interjections as well as the Adverbs and Conjunctions were all brought into one Catalogue.

CHAP.

CHAP. X.

Of a Prepoſition.

Q. WHat is a Prepoſition?

A. A Prepoſition is a word commonly ſet before other Parts of Speech, either in Appoſition, as, before the Maſter; or in Compoſition, as, over-wiſe.

Q. What Prepoſitions are to be uſed in Appoſition?

A. Theſe following: above, about, after, amid or amidſt, among or amongſt, anent, at, before, behind, beſide or beſides, behither, beyond, between or betwixt, beneath, by, concerning, for, from, far from, in, into, maugre, nigh or nigh to, of, on or upon, on this ſide, on that ſide, to or unto, touching, toward or towards, through, thorow, thorowout, under, untill, with, within, without.

Q. What Prepoſitions are to be uſed in Compoſition?

A. Theſe following: A, ad, above, after, be, de, beyond, diſ, en, in, enter, inter, for, fore, from, fro, mis, out, over, per, re, thorow, un, under, up, with; as in theſe words, Apart, adjourn, aboveboard, afternoon, belye, defame, beyond-

ſea,

ſea, diſgrace, encloſe, incline, enterline, interpoſe, forſwear, foretell, from above, froward, misfortune, outlaw, overthrow, peruſe, return, thorowfare, undone, underprop, uplands, withſtand.

CHAP. XI.

Of an Interjection.

Q. WHat is an Interjection?

A. An Interjection is a word, expreſſing ſome ſudden Paſſion of the Mind.

Q. How many ſorts of Interjections are there?

A. There be ſeveral ſorts of Interjections, according to the ſeveral Paſſions of the Mind, ſome be

Of mirth, as Heyda! ô brave!
Of crying out, as Oh!
Of Sorrow, as Ah! alas!
Of Marvelling, as O ſtrange! O wonderful!
Of Dread, as Hah! out alas!
Of Praiſing, as Well-done!
Of Shunning, as Hence! begone!
Of Calling, as Ho! hark! ſirrah!
Of Mocking, as Hoe!
Of Laughing, as Ha, ha, he!

Of

Of Scorning, as Foh!
Of Threatning, as Wo!
Of Commanding Silence, as Iſt! or Whiſt!

CHAP. XII.

Of Dividing of Words into Syllables.

Q. WHat Rules are to be obſerved in the dividing of Words into Syllables?

A. Four Rules.

Q. What is the firſt Rule?

A. That all Words in which two Vowels do come together, which make no Diphthong, thoſe Vowels muſt be divided, as in qui-et, tri-umph, mutu-al, co-eternal, co-equal.

Q. What is the ſecond Rule?

A. Thoſe Conſonants which are doubled in the middle of a word, muſt be divided, as in Ab-ba, ac-cord, ad-der, af-fect, ag-grevate, but this Rule hath two Exceptions.

Q. What is the firſt Exception?

A. Such Conſonants as are needleſly doubled in words of the plural number, are not to be divided, as in Crabbes, Roddes, Cliffes, for Crabs, Rods, Clifs.

Q. What is the ſecond Exception?

A. Such

A. Such Consonants as are doubled in any word, to make a difference between it and another word of like sound, are not to be divided, as in these words, Anne, Canne, Inne, in which the *n* is doubled to distinguish them from an, can, in.

Q. What is the third Rule?

A. When a Consonant cometh between two Vowels, it is to be joyned to the latter, as in a-vail, a-ni-mate, de-li-ver; but to this Rule there are four Exceptions.

Q. What is the first Exception?

A. The first Exception is of certain words ending in *es*, which Particle is sometimes swallowed up in the former Syllable, as in Nouns of the plural number, and Verbs of the third person singular, but in all Proper Names, except *Charles* and *James*, it makes a distinct Syllable.

Q. What is the second Exception?

A. In words that are compounded of two simple words, which are significant apart, each simple word must retain its own Letters, as Trades-man, safe-guard, hence-forth, and such like.

Q. What is the third Exception?

A. In Derivative words, whose addition to the Primitive doth signifie nothing of it self, the primitive must be founded by it self, and the addition by it self, as hope-less, lame-ness, entice-ment, lov-ing, joyn-ing, and such like.

Q. What

Q. What is the fourth Exception?

A. In any word where *x* cometh between two Vowels, it must be joyned to the Vowel going before it, contrary to the general Rule, as in Ox-en, Ex-ercise.

Q. What is the fourth Rule for the dividing of Words into Syllables?

A. Any two or three Consonants which may be joyned together in the beginning of a word, are not to be separated in the middle, as in a-gree, be-stow, en-thrall, de-struction; but in compounded words, each simple word must retain its own Letters, as in mis-take, trans-pose, and such like.

Q. Are all the Letters to be sounded with which a Word is usually written?

A. No: There are several words, in which the Vowels, that must not be left out in the writing, are to be omitted in the pronouncing, as *a* in *Jacob*, *e* in *George*, *i* in *juice*, *o* in *people*, *u* in *guide*; *e* is never sounded in the end of a word, except 1. these Monosyllables, the, me, he, ye, we. 2. Such words as are derived from the *Greek* and *Hebrew*, and other Languages, and amongst them *e* final is not sounded in *Eunice* and *Bernice*.

Q. Why is *e* added to the end of a word in which it is not sounded?

A. 1. It is sometimes added to draw the Syllable long, which otherwise would be

ſounded ſhort, as to curſe and ban is Childrens bane; yet theſe words, bold, cold, told, ſcold, bolt, colt, dolt, moſt, ghoſt, both, Ruth, are pronounced long, without having *e* added to them.

2. This Vowel *e* is ſometimes added to ſoften the ſound of *c* and *g*, as in ace, place, age, ſtage, whereas otherwiſe *c* would be ſounded like *k*, as in accept, and *g* would be ſounded ſtrong as in ſtag; ſometimes *ue* are added to the end of a word to ſoften the ſound of *g*, even when *g* followeth a long Vowel, as in Plague, *Hague*, Prologue, Decalogue; but if *g* be ſoft with a ſhort Vowel, inſtead of having *e* after it, it hath *d* before it, as in badg, bridg, lodg, judg.

3. This Vowel *e* is ſometimes added for beauty rather than neceſſity after *i*, *o*, or *u*, as in chirrie, ſoe, virtue.

Q. Are all the Conſonants to be ſounded with which a Word is written?

A. No; for *b*, *k*, *g*, *h*, are many times written in words, in which they are not ſounded, as *b* in lamb, climb, comb, thumb; *k* in back, deck, ſick; *g* in ſign, raign, ſtegm; and *h* in *Chriſt*, *Thomas*, Chronicle, Rhetorick; and in ſeveral other words are theſe Conſonants written, but not pronounced.

Q. Why are theſe Letters written, ſeeing they are not pronounced?

A. Sometimes they are written to ſhew the Idiom of our *Engliſh* Tongue, as when we

write

write *vertuous* and pronounce *vertus*. Sometimes to ſhew the Derivation, as *b* in debt, doubt; *g* in ſign, reign; *ſ* in Iſle; *p* in Pſalm; the which words are derived from *debitum*, *dubium*, *ſignum*, *regnum*, *Inſula*, *Pſalmus*.

Q. Foraſmuch as *c* and *k* have ſometimes the ſame ſound, how know you in what words to uſe the Letter *c*, and in what the Letter *k*?

A. Foraſmuch as *c* hath the force of *k* before the Vowels *a*, *o*, and *u*, therefore the uſe of *k* is only before the other Vowels *e* and *i*, as in key, keep, kill; and therefore we ſhould write Calendar, *Catherine*, Cathothick, and not Kalendar, *Katherine*, Katholick.

Q. How know you when to begin a word with an *ſ* or *c*, ſeeing that *c* hath many times the ſound of *ſ*, and that theſe Syllables, ſce, ſci, ce, ci, ſe, ſi, have all of them the like ſound?

A. There are but theſe words that I know in the *Engliſh* Tongue, that do begin with ſce, or ſci, namely, Scepter, Science, Sciatica. Theſe two Schedule and Schiſm, are ſomewhat like them: and to diſtinguiſh the other, a little pains and diligence will ſerve, for moſt words of that ſound are written with ſi, theſe only that follow with their Derivatives and Compounds are written with *c*, ceaſe, celebrate, celeritie, celeſtial, cell, cellar, cement, cenſer, cenſour, cenſure, center, centurion, ceremony, certain, certifie, ceruſe, ceſs, ciſtern, cich, cider, cinque, cinna-

mon, cipher, circle, circuit, citron, cite, citie, cittern, civet, civil, circumſtance, cymbal, cypers, cypreſs.

Q. How know you when to write *ſi* or *ti*, ſeeing they are of the like ſound, before *on*, in the end of a word?

A. Though words of this ending are *Latin* Verbals, and derived from the firſt Supine, which if it end in *tum*, we write *tion*; if in *ſum*, *ſion*; yet a diligent obſerving how they are written in *Engliſh* Books, will be a ſufficient warrant and direction for ſuch as have no other uſe for the *Latin* Tongue, than only to juſtifie the true writing of their own. The ſame may be ſaid for the diſtinguiſhing of what words are to be written with *lick*, and what with *liquo*.

Q. How know you whether words ending in ance, ence, ince, once, unce, ancie, encie, are to be written with *c* not *ſ*?

A. By the conſtant practice of *Engliſh* Writers, who write all words of theſe endings with *c* not *ſ*, except ſuch words as are compounded with tranſ, as tranſlate; and except one Verbal in enſe, as ſenſe.

Q. How are ſuch words to be written, whoſe laſt Syllable endeth with the ſound ace?

A. They are for the moſt part to be written with *c* not *ſ*, as in face, grace; except theſe, caſe, baſe, chaſe; and ſuch words as have the ſound of *z*, as amaſe, or amaze.

Q. What general Rule is there for the writing of any hard long word? *A.*

A. When you are to write any hard long word, mark how many ſounds or ſyllables it hath, as if you were to write diſdainfulneſs, univerſalitie, or the like; before you write it, ſay thus to your ſelf, diſ-dain-ful-neſs, u-ni-ver-ſa-li-tie, and you ſhall hardly miſs in the writing thereof. Some words indeed there are which are diverſly written by divers Authors, and in the beſt Dictionaries; in which caſes either writing may be uſed at pleaſure, till our *Engliſh* Orthography ſhall be reduced to the ſame certainty that the *Hebrew*, *Greek*, and *Latin* Tongues are, which is rather to be wiſh'd for, than expected.

CHAP. XIII.

Of Etymologie.

Q. HAve theſe Eight Parts of Speech any affinity or agreement with one another, in reference to Etymologie or Derivation.

A. Yes: They have an affinity to one another, both ſingly and joyntly.

Q. How have they an affinity to one another ſingly?

A. Thus: Subſtantives and Adjectives are not only derived from one another, but Subſtantives from Subſtantives, and Adjectives from Adjectives,

jectives, and Verbs and Adverbs from them both, and other Parts of Speech from them.

Q. How are Substantives derived from Substantives?

A. Substantives are derived from Substantives three manner of ways. 1. Of Substantives signifying the Matter, are formed Substantives denoting the Agent imployed about the Matter, by the addition of one of these Particles, *er*, *yer*, or *ster*; as of Hat, is formed Hatter; of Law, Lawyer; of Tap, Tapster. 2. Of certain Substantives signifying the Person, are formed other Substantives which have the force of Dignity, by the adding of one of these Particles, *ship* or *hood*; as of Apostle, is formed Apostleship, that is the Dignity of an Apostle; of Child, Childhood, that is the state of a Child. 3. Of certain Substantives are formed Diminitives, by adding one of these Particles, *el*, *et*, *rel*, *lock*, *ling*, *kin*, which Diminitives have the force of little or pettie; as of Cushen, is formed Cushenet, that is a little Cushen; of Chap, Chaplet; Hog, Hogrel; Hill, Hillock; Cat, Kitling; Lamb, Lambkin.

Q. Are all Substantives that have this Particle *ling* added to them made Diminitives?

A. No: if this Particle *ling* be added to Substantives, importing some adjunct, such Derivative Substantives shall signifie the subject thereof; thus of hire, is formed hireling; of world, worldling; *&c.*

Q. How

Q. How are Adjectives derived from Subſtantives?

A. Adjectives are made Subſtantives ſeveral ways. 1. Adjectives ſignifying plenty are derived from Subſtantives, by adding to them the Vowel *y*, as a louſe, louſy; wealth, wealthy; health, healthy. 2. Adjectives ſignifying fullneſs, are derived from Subſtantives, by adding the Particle *full*, as joy, joyful; fruit, fruitful; care, careful. Adjectives ſomewhat like theſe, but with a little diminution, are alſo formed from Subſtantives, by adding to them this Particle *ſome*, as of delight, is formed delightſome; of game, gameſome. 3. Adjectives ſignifying want, are formed from Subſtantives, by adding the termination *leſs*, as beard, beardleſs; worth, worthleſs. And ſuch Adjectives are alſo formed from Subſtantives, by prefixing the Particles *un*, *in*, *diſ*, or *miſ*, as of pleaſant, is formed unpleaſant; like, diſlike; take, miſtake.

Q. Doth the prefixing of this Particle *in* before a Subſtantive, always make the Adjective formed thereby, to ſignifie want or privation?

A. No: In thoſe words which we uſe to write with *in* or *en*, it is not privative; but in ſuch words only as being compounded therewith, are privative in the *Latin*, are alſo privative in the *Engliſh*.

Q. Are thoſe Adjectives which are formed from Subſtantives by prefixing the Particles *diſ* and *miſ*, properly called Privatives? *A.*

A. They are in some sort so, yet this Particle *dis*, doth rather imply a contrariety than a privation; and *mis*, doth as it were imply some errour.

Q. What other Adjectives are there which are derived from Substantives?

A. Adjectives implying likeness, and Adjectives implying diminution.

Q. How are Adjectives implying likeness to be derived from Substantives?

A. By adding to the Substantive the termination *ly*, as of beast, beastly, that is like a beast.

Q. How are Adjectives implying diminution to be derived from Substantives?

A. Some are made such Adjectives, by adding to the Substantive the termination *ish*, as of wolf wolvish, thief thievish, child childish. 2. Some are made such Adjectives by adding of these terminations, *ous*, *eous* or *ious*, as of zeal zealous, courage couragious, and are explained by this word full. 3. Some are made such, by adding of this Particle *able*, as of blame blameable, and is explained by fit, or worthy of, as fit to be blamed, or worthy of blame. 4. Some are made such, by adding of the Particles *al*, *all*, or *ical*, and may be explained by belonging to, as of accident accidental, rustick rustical, but of Grammar is formed Grammatical, of Tyrant Tyrannical.

Q. How are Substantives formed from Noun Adjectives? *A.* From

A. From moſt Adjectives, if not all, whether primitive or Derivative, Nouns Subſtantive may be formed, by adding to them the Termination neſs: as or apt, aptneſs, dull dulneſs, childiſh childiſhneſs. 2. Adjectives coming from the *French* or *Latin*, are made Subſtantives, by adding to them the particle *tie*, or *itie*, as of caſual, caſualtie, certain, certaintie.

Q. How are Adjectives derived from Adjectives?

A. Adjectives implying Diminution may be derived from Adjectives in the ſame manner that they are from Subſtantives, that is, by adding to them the termination *iſh*, as of white whitiſh.

Q. How are Verbs derived from Subſtantives and Adjectives?

A. Many Subſtantives and Adjectives are made Verbs, by the different pronunciation.

Q. How are Nouns diſtinguiſhed from Verbs by the pronunciation?

A. Verbs have the accent in the laſt, Nouns in the fore-laſt ſyllable, as if there be no accent, how ſhall I accent, or by prolonging the ſound of the Vowel, or Dipthong in Verbs, and ſoftning the ſound of the Conſonant, as a Houſe, to houſe.

Q. Is there any other part of Speech derived from a Noun.?

A. Yes, moſt Noun Adjectives are turned into Adverbs, by adding to them the termination

ly,

ly, as careful, carefully, and those Adjectives that end in *ly*, are made Adverbs without alteration, as friendly.

Q. What parts of speech are derived from Verbs?

A. First, two sorts of Substantives, one of the agent or doer, and another of the action or doing, besides the two participles, one of the active, and the other of the passive voice, as of Love is formed a Lover, a loving, and the Participles loving and loved. Secondly, some Substantives there are, which are derived from Verbs by some little alteration, and by adding the termination *th*, as of dy death, till tilth, grow growth: and thus some Substantives are derived from Adjectives also, as of long length, strong strength, broad breadth. Thirdly, some Substantives are derived from Verbs, by adding to them one of these terminations, *ment*, *age*, and *ance*, as of command commandment, use usage, allow allowance.

Q. Are not many of our *English* words derived from other Languages?

A. Yes, almost all words that are not either Monosyllables, or formed from them, are derived from the *Latine*, or rather from the *French*, and they from the *Latine*.

Q. How are words in the *English* Tongue derived from the *Latine*?

A. Many Substantives and Adjectives are derived from the *Latine*, by cutting off the last letter or syllable, and sometimes some little alteration.

Q. How

Q. How are Subſtantives thus derived from the *Latine*?

A. Latine Subſtantives are made *Engliſh*, by the cutting off of *a*, *um*, and *us*, as muſic of *muſica*, abſtract of *abſtractum*, angel of *angelus*: and by alteration many ways. 1. Thoſe which in *Latin* do end in *or*, do in *Engliſh* end in *our*, as of *labor* labour. 2. Thoſe which in *Latin* do end in *tas*, do in *Engliſh* end in *tie*, or *ty*, as charitie, of *charitas*. 3. Thoſe which in *Latin* do end in *antia*, do in *Engliſh* end in *ance*, or *antie*, as abundance of *abundantia*, conſtancie of *conſtantia*. 5. Thoſe which in *Latin* do end in *tudo*, do in *Engliſh* end in *tude*, as magnitude of *magnitudo*. 4. Thoſe which in *Latin* do end in *entia*, do in *Engliſh* end in *ence*, or *encie*, as abſence of *abſentia*, indigencie of *indigentia*. 6. Thoſe which in *Latin* do end in *io*, do in *Engliſh* end in *ion*, as religion of *religio*. 7. Thoſe which in *Latin* do end in *ous*, do in *Engliſh* end in *cian* as muſician of *muſicus*.

Q. How are noun Adjectives derived from the *Latin*?

A. Noun Adjectives are alſo derived from the *Latin* ſeveral waies. as, 1. Thoſe which in the *Latin* do end in *ans* or *ens*, do in the *Engliſh* end in *ant* or *ent*, conſtant from *conſtans*, abſent of *abſens*. 2. Thoſe which in the *Latin* do end in *us* or *oſus*, do in *Engliſh* end in *ous*, as pious of *pius*, curious of *curioſus*. 3. Thoſe which in the *Latine* do end

in *abilis*, or *ibilis*, do in the *English* end in *able*, or *ible*, as culpable of *culpabilis*, docible of *docibilis*. 4. Those which in the *Latin* do end in *cus*, do in the *English* end in *cal*, as comical of *comicus*. 5. Those which in the *Latin* do end in *alis*, do in the *English* end in *al*, as general of *generalis*. 6. Those which in the *Latin* do end in *us*, do in the *English* end in *ed*, as accepted of *acceptus*. 7. Those which in the *Latin* do end in *ivus*, do in the *English* end in *ive*, as active of *activus*. 8. Many other *English* Adjectives which have no general ending are made of *Latin* by the cutting off *us*, as just of *justus*, honest of *honestus*, apt of *aptus*.

Q. How are *English* Verbs derived from the *Latin*?

A. Two waies, some from the Present Tense, by cutting off of *o*, as extend of *extendo*, expend of *expendo*, and some from the Supines, as supplicate of *supplicatum*, contract of *contractum*, *&c.*

Q. How have the several parts of Speech an affinity unto one another joyntly?

A. By being compounded of one another.

Q. How are the parts of Speech in the *English* Tongue compounded with one another?

A. Several waies. 1. Substantives are sometimes compounded with Substantives, as rainbow, eye-sore, hand-cherchief, Tenis-court-keeper. 2. Substantives with Adjectives, as praise-worthy, heart-eating-grief. 3. Adjectives with

Adjectives

Adjectives, as non-ſuch. 4. Pronouns and Subſtantives, as ſelf-love. 5. Pronouns and Verbs, as ſelf-do, ſelf-have. 6. Subſtantives and Verbs, as wood-bind, break-faſt. 7. Adverbs and Subſtantives, as down-fall. 8. Prepoſitions with Nouns and Verbs, as con-clude counter-change, diſ-able, en-courage, and the like.

CHAP. XIV.

Of Sentences, and ſuch Diſtinctions or Points as are to be uſed in Writing, and obſerved in Reading.

Q. WHat is a Sentence?

A. A Sentence is a number of words joyned together in perfect ſenſe.

Q. What Points are to be uſed, either in the diſtinguiſhing of one Sentence from another, or the ſeveral parts of one and the ſame Sentence.

A. The Stops or Points to be obſerved in Sentences, are of two ſorts, Primary and Secondary.

Q. Which be the Primary Points?

A. Theſe eight: A Comma, a Colon, a Semicolon, a Period, an Eroteſis, an Ecphoneſis, a Parentheſis and a Paratheſis.

Q. What is a Comma?

A. A Comma is a note of imperfect Senſe, where the voice muſt be ſtaied a little, but the tenour

nour of it ſtill kept up, and is made with a little ſtroak thus (,) as, *The works of the fleſh are theſe, Adultery, Fornication, Uncleanneſs, Laſciviouſneſs, and ſuch like, Gal. 5. 19.*

Q. What is a Colon?

A. A Colon is a Diſtinction of perfect ſenſe, but not of a perfect Sentence: when either the part preceding without the following, or the following without the preceding cannot well be underſtood; and is noted with two points thus (:)

Q. What is a Semicolon?

A. A Semicolon is an imperfect diſtinction in the middle of the member of a Sentence, as it were between the parts of the compoſed ſpeech; made with a point and a little ſtroak under it thus (;) as, *Though I beſtow all my goods to feed the poor; and though I give my body to be burn'd: and have no charitie; it profiteth me nothing;* 1 *Cor.* 13. 3.

Q. What is a Period?

A. A Period is a diſtinction of perfect ſenſe and perfect Sentence, made with a ſingle point in this manner (.)

Q. What is an Eroteſis?

A. An Eroteſis, or Interrogation, is a note not only of asking or urging; but alſo of earneſt avouching the contrary; made in this manner (?)

Q. What is an Ecphoneſis?

A.

A. An Ecphonesis is a note of Exclamation, whether it be in Admiration, Optation, Ostention, or Indignation, Desperation, Commiseration, or Applause: whose sign is a perpendicular right line with a point under it thus (!)

Q. What is a Parenthesis?

A. A Parenthesis is that which incloseth with two semicirles one, or more words of a perfect sense in a sentente, which may be used or omitted, and the sense remain intire, and they are made thus ( )

Q. What is a Paratheſis?

A. A Paratheſis is a note, which doth include a word which is opposed to another word, with two semiquadrats thus [ ]

Q. Which are the Secondarie Points?

A. These six, Apostrophus, Eclipsis, Dieresis, Hyphen, Accent, and Circumflex.

Q. What is an Apostrophus?

A. An Apostrophus is a note set on the top or side of a letter, whereby two syllables are contracted into one, and is made like a Comma thus (') as it's for it is, i'th for in the.

Q. What is an Eclipsis?

A. An Eclipsis is a Note of cutting of one or more words in the beginning or end of a Verse or Sentence, cited in our writing, and is made witha long stroke thus (——)

—— Princes are not wise,
Who sleep themselves, and trust their Servants Eyes.

Q. What

Q. What is a Dieresis?

A. A Dieresis is a note for the parting of two vowels, which otherwise might seem to make a Dipthong, and is made with two pricks over the two vowels thus (¨) as in *Lait*,

Q. What is an Hyphen?

A. An Hyphen is a note of Continuation made thus (-) and is to be used when one part of a word concludeth the former line; and the other part beginneth the next: or else when two words are (by way of elegancie) as it were joyned in one; as self-love, for the love of ones self.

Q. What is an Accent?

A. An Accent is a small stroak drawn slopewise towards the left hand thus (´): and is to be set over that syllable in a word, which is to be pronounced long.

Q. What is a Circumflex?

Answ. A Circumflex is the joyning together of two oblique stroaks into one figure, one of them being made towards the left hand, and the other towards the right, and is to be set over a vowel thus (â), which is to be pronounced long, as in bite, wile, stile, not in bit, will, still.

FINIS.

ERRATA.

In the Epistle to the Reader pag. 3. lin. 23. for *with* read *without*, p. 9. l. 20. for *of all living*, r. *of living*, *all*, p. 13. l. 3. for *great burthen that* r. *great a burthen their*. Second part, p. 12. l. 21. for *is a*, r. *is such a*.